Laying half way between Prague and Dresden.

Třebušín No. 1, CZ-412 01 Litoměřice
GPS Loc.: 50°35′59.09″N, 14°12′16.14″E

Embraced by spectacular natural wildness: forests, wildlife, game, horses; surrounded by the peaceful Czech Middle Hills, in the heart of a Protected Area.

Just around one hour away from Prague and one hour from Dresden, by car. Usti nad Labem (17 km) 20min., Litoměřice (Leitmeritz 11 km) 13 min ...
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Even in the worst winter time, accessible by car.

International Airports in Praha, Dresden, ...
International Railway, in Usti nad Labem, Praha, Dresden, ...
Estate INFO:

Land area: 10,373 square meters
Building foundation area: 752 square meters
Building area: 1,721,57 square meters.

The estate’s land grants three access gates, available for heavy cars and busses, directly from the public road:

The parking lot is located down in the park before and after the stream.

The estate’s park is a magnificent English Style Garden, presenting a variety of amazing big trees, as well as a choreography of coloured flowers and bushes. Beautiful in summer and in winter.

Last year, “Stone Crabs” were found in the stream: quite a rarity, proving the clearness of the water.

Through the garden, all year round, a small and picturesque running stream; over the stream, two historical stone bridges.

Electrical cabling was set down in the park for events and happenings ...
Accessibility to financial support from the European Union's Support Projects and local consulting! The latest European Support Projects allow the possibility of up to 100% financing for reconstruction and equipment.

This type of financing implies the restriction to keep to the initial project for 6 years only! This means a lot of future possibilities!! Furthermore, special financing supports are offered for environmental friendly reconstructions and sustainable energy supply systems.

The building requires the modernizing of a few elements. It concerns an historical building and park, located in a Wildlife Protected Area.

The water supply is connected to the public network and filtered by an osmotic filter system. The used water is connected to the village’s water treatment facility.

The electrical supply (220V/400V 50A) is connected to the public network. European Financial Support is obtainable for the installation of Photovoltaic Solar Panels for the production (and resale) of electricity.

At the moment, heating is supplied by a coal system.

The coal system provides central heating and hot sanitary water in the whole building. The system grants a 24 h. delivery of heating and hot sanitary water. In summer, it is also possible to switch to the two electric boilers.

The building’s position offers the possibility of installing solar collectors for the production of hot sanitary water and European Finance support is available for solar collectors and for sustainable heating systems.

The gas for the kitchen’s cooking facilities is granted by an outdoor storage cage, with four large Propan-Butan bottles.

Indoor and outdoor alarm system.
Ground Floor:

The ground floor has four accesses/doors: the main entrance from the main street (the village’s square), from the parking lot and two through the terrace.

On the left to the main entrance the private apartments, or potential offices, composed by 4+1 rooms (more than 104,55 square metres).

Fully equipped service areas:

On the right to the main entrance, the bar with seating for 17 people and the wine-bar with seating for another 20 people.

In front of the back entrance a comfortable foyer with view on the terrace.

From the bar, over to the restaurant, a wide corridor filled with light and view on the terrace, equipped with a cloak area.

From the corridor, access to the basement’s public toilet facility, with separated sets for ladies and gentlemen.

Each with a shower for the employees.

The sunny and relaxing restaurant “Diana”, with seating for up to 50 people, offers a delightful view on the park.

Next to the restaurant, in front of the kitchen facility, the big briefing/concert hall, with seating capacity for up to 80 people. It depends on the strategy.

In front of the briefing/concert hall, the big kitchen, with own entrance, completed by a dry store-room and a refrigerated store-room.

Next to the restaurant and the briefing/concert hall, there is a toilet facility for differently able people.

The ground floor facilities are completed by a laundry room, a lumber room and a two further store rooms (one for the restaurant’s accessories and the other for maintenance tools).

From the main entrance’s foyer, the restaurant and the parking lot, access to the beautiful terrace, fully equipped to seat up to 80 people, with its relaxing little fountain and its lovely water lilies. Ideal for summer outdoor gastronomy/activities.
1st Floor:

Through the main staircase, access to the open-space foyer, on the first floor.

From the foyer, the two wings of the first floor and their 14 rooms.

The accommodation capacity, at the moment, is for 32 people; could be improved to 38.

All rooms include a large private bathroom and toilet; all rooms have a small anteromm and almost all rooms have a bidet (12 rooms with bidet).

All rooms include an antechamber.
- 1x VIP suite Nr.14
- 3x family suites: two double-rooms, each with private bathroom and a connecting door, between them. (Nr.11+12, Nr.17+18, Nr. 23+24)
- 3x large double-rooms (Nr.19, 20, 25)
- 4x standard double-rooms (Nr.15, 16, 21,22)

Some of the rooms hide original frescos, covered by wall paint during the '70s and '80s. Possibility is given, through European Financial Support, to recover them.

The south wing ends with a small balcony. By good weather, Prague is visible!

The west wing ends with an emergency exit staircase.

All anterooms with fire detectors!
The garret (accessible from the end of the west wing) presents a full predisposition for all services: hot/cold water, canalisation and electricity. This brings it closer to future modernisation.

The roof is in good conditions. Half of the roof surface was reconstructed in year 2003. The roof offers a lovely view. The height of the garret allows the possibility of constructing a huge loft or open-space, as well as a 300 sq. m. apartment (at least!).

The Kitchen is equipped by, conforming to the law, stainless steel elements. Including: two big ovens, a stove with 8 flames, two sets of big double sinks, a hot-bath equipment (for maintaining food warm), shelving elements. The kitchen is fully accessorised.

The Basement presents two separated sets of toilets, for ladies and for gentlemen. The rest rooms are accessible for the public guests. The coal heating system and the coal storage room.

A part of the basement has very well been used, with excellent results, for the storage of wine and the cultivation of champignons.

At last but not least, the basement also includes an ancient chapel! Unfortunately hidden by a concrete wall!
Terrace / Park:

The terrace offers a relaxing private space and a peaceful atmosphere.

It is ideal for private occasions (as it is protected from the public road) but also for barbecues or open air happenings. It can seat at least 50 people and it’s comfortably close to the kitchen and the bar.

There is outdoor electricity and cold water supply. Plus rain-water cistern with a waterpump. No chemical use against weeds!

The park, at last, offers uncountable types of use!

Beautiful even only to be looked at!
VIRTUAL TOUR 360°:

You can see VIRTUAL TOUR on internet link: http://ick.webzdarma.cz
You can controle the point of look with mouse or keyboard arrows and Shift and Ctrl ...
Free time activities and other sightseeing offers, close by:

**MUSEUMS:**
Just a few examples of what can be visited, close by:
- Muzeum Litomerice
- Museum village Zubrnice
- Museum in Ustek
- Museum in Trebenice
- Exposition in Castle Ploskovice
- Exposition in Castle Nelahozeves
- Exposition in Castle Libechov
- Museum in Terezín

**Ancient castles, ruins:**
- Sukoslav
- Strakov-Usti nad Labem
- Exposition in Castle Kralupy
- Hazenburg
- Helfenburg - Ustek
- Mausoleum on Sedlo hill
- Churches, Menhirs,
- ZOO: Usti nad Labem, Liberec, Praha

For more info visit Information pages of city Litomerice:
http://www.litomerice.cz
Or Usti nad Labem:
http://www.ustinadlabem.cz

**Sport:**
In summer: golf (Litomerice), hunting, tennis, canoeing (World Competitions were held by Roudnice), thermal bathing (Teplice), Nordic-Walking, horse-riding (3 min. away), climbing, biking, Paintball (Terezín) Aquapark (Liberec), swimming-pools (Litomerice, thermal pool in Ustí nad Labem), free swimming in local seas. Yacht Club, water skiing, rent a boot, ...

**In Winter:** big skiing resort in Telnice (45 km), small skiing resort 6 km away. Ice climbing on frozen waterfalls in Usti nad Labem. Ice-skating on local frozen seas or in stadia.
The history of the Trebusin Castle is closely related to the Village of Trebusin. In the old days, the owner of the village did often own the castle, too, which was used purely as a domicile.

Copper etching dating back to 1750 with Mount Kalich, the Church St. Nicolas (still with ancient wooden tower) and the Castle Trebusin with Park, to the right.

With Mount Kalich, the Church St. Nicolas (still with ancient wooden tower) and the Castle Trebusin with Park, to the right.

East-wing of the manor-house
Oldest parts: the cellars (basement), dating back to 1057
A document (facsimile) dating back to 1384 states the following:
"Mentioned as a parish with church St. Nicolas. Residence of German Knights as of 1257"

The Owners
The village of Trebusin did exist already in 1057, when the "Bleh of Trebusen" received it as a gift by the famous Czech noble Hroznata of Tept.
1257

The document of 1384 names the village and states under the year 1257: "Trebusin, village with church St. Nikolas. Within the village a manor belonging to the Order of German Knights with cloister and cloister chapel. Fortresses of the Order on Mount Panna and Kalich ..."

Owners came and went in the next centuries until 1540 in rapid succession. The change from one owner to the next happened sometimes so quickly, that in one case a knight, who had been given the castle into his possession, was beheaded as a traitor by order of the same king who gave it to him in the first place!

So let's shorten it a little and start from here:

1421: Hussite Wars - Jan Zizka burns the Castle!

Zizka (pronounced "Shishka") was a Hussite general which came to our area "to liberate the serfs and bring them the protestant church-laws of Magister Jan Hus".
Jan Hus was declared a heretic by the catholic church. While visiting the congregated bishops and cardinals at Constance/Germany (Council of Constance), he was apprehended and burned at the stake, although he had a letter of safe conduct given by the Bohemian King and by the Pope!
As the castle was owned by the German Knights (Catholics) Zizka set out to destroy it totally ...

1540

The village of Trebusin was owned by the noble family of Sigmund von Warberg. The castle was rebuilt. Documents mention a “fortified manor”.

Karl Duban von Dubansky, owner of Libecice Manor, was the next in line. He was followed by his son, who later bought the Ploskovic village.
The next village owner and certainly also owner of the castle, was in 1578 Oldrich Hostakovsky Arklebice who was succeeded by his son Tristan. Tristan again enlarged the building. Documents speak of a “renaissance fortress”.
Other documents of these days describe “a manor with farm and fields”

1600

After Tristan's death the manor/castle/village became the property of Jaroslov Ostersky, Kaplir of Sulejowice, who however lived at Mount Kalich Castle most of the time.
After him, his son Smil inherited the Trebusin Castle. The castle was “confiscated” by the crown as he turned out to be involved in the uprising against the Habsburg Monarchy.

1623:
The village is sold to Paul Vencelius von Bochus.
The Swedish Wars, 1630
The Castle is totally destroyed by Swedish Troops. The Swedes, just as Jan Zizka's troops centuries before them, Destroyed Castle Trebusin because its owners were Catho-
lics.
Paul V. von Bochus did not live much in Trebusin, as during these days the castle was destroyed...
His daughter married
Franz Karl Kressl von Qualtenberg, who, along with his brother, was raised to knighthood by the king in 1693. 
1720
We hear of his name-sake and heir: Franz Karl Kressl Baron von Qualtenberg. He was a most unusually talented and intelligent man, founder of the Faculty of Law, Prague University, becoming its first Rector. He received the Baron title by the Bohemian King and was a truly outstanding historical person!
For our little village he is remembered for the following achievements:
* Together with Ferdinand Kindermann he built a new "village school model", which thereafter became the standard village school* in whole Bohemia by law.
*Remark: Trebusin had already a small school as of 1660! It was a small two-roomed thatched building.
* He introduced new fruit-trees and wines from Tyrol to our area
* started a brick-laying manufacture (near today’s gas-station)
* Started a “spinning school” for the village women and - best of all
* opened a brewery to brew “12 barrels of beer a day” in Trebusin!
There were 5 guesthouses and pubs in Trebusin!
1726: Erection of the Plague Monument with Stone Cross on a 4 m (13 feet) high column by Baron von Qualtenberg. The noble family Kressl von Qualtenberg under its heir:
Franz Karl Baron Kressl von Qualtenberg (died 1801) owned Trebsch (Trebusin) and the Kalich Village as well as Mount Kalich, its Hilltop castle and all surrounding forests until 1802. His widow Josefin owned and managed Castle and Village Trebusin until her death in 1802, She left all her possessions in her last will to her nephew Franz Karl Count von Putteani, who married Antonie (Antonia), Countess von Putteani née de Morzini (connections to Castle Ploskovicz)
Franz Karl started to renovate Castle Trebusin, to give the rooms baroque looks. These alterations were done by Octavio Broggi, the famous litomercar architect of Italian origin. The so-called “Northern Wing” was added (ground-floor-rooms only).
Carl, Count von Putteani. After his death, his widow Antonia, Countess von Putteani carried on to administrate the vast properties. After her death, their daughter Adele, Countess von Putteani inherited Castle Trebsch (Trebusin) and all lands.
Adele was a devoted catholic - always showing a free hand in supporting the needs of our local church and much liked by all in the Village of Trebsch (Trebusin).

Adele (Adelheid) Maria von Puteani
By courtesy of Michael Skal, her great-grandson (USA, 2002)
Adele, Countess von Puteani (November 16, 1853 - April 1937) married Karl, Count von Skal and Gross Ellguth (December 16 - August 2, 1914) on November 29, 1873 in Prague - she was 23 years old.

Castle Trebsch was sold during 1913. Carl died in Jungferndorf 1914, Adele 1937. The Skal family immigrated to the United States.

Count Karl von Skal and Gross-Ellguth (the Gross-Ellguth properties were in Schlesian lands, today Poland).

His parents:
Ferdinand, Carl Wilhelm Baron von Skal u. G. E. born.: Aug. 3, 1809; died: Jan 12, 1879
Married Aug. 27, 1838 to Maria Franziska, Romana Countess von Riese-Stallburg
born: July 4, 1814; died: 1. Juli 1895
Adele + Karl, wedding photo
By courtesy of Michael Skal, her great-grandson (USA, 2002)
The Chronic of

CASTLE TREBUSIN
(1912 - 1992)

Castle Trebusin (Triebsch) was sold by the von Skal family in 1913.
Postcard of “Schloss Triebsch” - Castle Trebusin (1915)
Baron Karl’s distant cousin was Helene Maennel from Dresden who had spent all her childhood years and holidays at Castle Trebusin and loved it there very much. Her husband, forest superintendent Dr. Hans Georg Maennel-de Garrigues bought some very large forests in 1912 from Count Chotik of Gross-Priessen (Velke Brezno) and they moved into Castle Trebusin to live there.

Again the time was ripe to renovate the estate’s outdated installations:
A warm-water heating system was put in along with the first bath-tubs and flush-toilets (1913!). Dr. Maennel started to replant thousands of forest trees on Mount Kalich which had been cut and sold by Hameschke ...
Today, the forests are as lovely - green and cool - as before!
A tradition here was the yearly “Easter-Ride”
Photo:
Young riders gathering outside the castle, waiting to receive a fresh oak-leaf twig for their cap (and a “schnaps”!) from the castle owners.

The furniture was robbed after the war ...
French porcelain fire place
* Wall painting in gold-leaves plated stucco frames.
After 1945 robbed, vandalized (destroyed) ...

The properties - Castle et all - belonged to Dr. Maennel and heirs until 1945, when the family-estates were nationalized under the Benes Laws and all Germans driven out of the country!

Rose, wife of the heir Dr. Hansjoerg Maennel-de Garrigues was warned by Jan Masaryk who called to advising her
better “to leave for a while until things straighten out”. (Jan was her husband Hansjoerg’s cousin and Czech foreign minister)
Rose and Hansjoerg Maennel never ever returned. …
Jan Masaryk was murdered on the 10th of March, 1948

It was their daughter H. Corinna Meraldi (née Maennel de Garrigues),
who came back first time in 1986 as a tourist to the little village and the “castle” on a visit, only to find the park a wilderness and the Castle in very poor conditions.

1991: her mind was set on doing something about it. As the years of communist rule had ended, she returned to live permanently in Trebusin and started to make plans with the newly elected village mayor. First she obtained a long lease for the former Castle property.
1992: the properties were bought back from the council.

1991 - the front of the former castle

She was as such the first “foreigner” in the whole County of Litomerice and beyond to come back to the place of childhood in order to live there. She also was the first foreigner to form a company. Many new and modern things were introduced by her - however all the things of old were well taken care of!
1992 - today: a smart little castle hotel!
The “backyard” became a clean parking lot.
Fine gravel was brought there by the tons ...
The yard was fenced, a new gate was added and
today guests can park there and be sure their
car is safe!
The large park
Today, the park looks like this!

Today it has a small fountain in it and lovely
water-lilies grow in it.

The prettiest spot from spring to autumn is the
garden-terrace.
This terrace cannot be seen from the road ... it's
very private ...
There, guests sit under a green roof of climbing
hops and wild wine.
Best time is before the sun sets, as the last
sun raystrum the terrace into a translucent light
filtering through the greenery
1993 H. Corina Méraldi
(née Maennel de Garrigues)
founded a Tourist Association in Trebusin,
the first of it's kind in Northern Bohemia.
Main goals of the Bohemian Culture Club are
to preserve
old buildings in the village and monuments;
the plague-monument was renovated in 1994 and
the stone-cross - missing since 1952 - was
replaced,
the statue of St. Nepomuk above the church
was renovated, too.
Another most important goal is to attract touris-
tics.

After her death 15.02.2005, her daughter
Claudia, de Almeida (née Maennel de Garrigues)
Inherited Castle Trebusin and all lands.

More about
Charlotte de Garrigues
a born American of

German-Danish-Huguenot roots -
wife of the Founder-President of
the Czechoslovak Republic
Thomas Garrigues-Masaryk
was a direct cousin of Dr. Hans Georg
Maennel as
Charlotte’s father Rudolf Garrigues
(he had dropped the ‘de’ from his family
name)
and Hans-George’s mother Sophie de
Garrigues
were brother and sister!

Life in these pretty Bohemian lands was
good.
Dr. Maennel was actively training foresters
and hunters,
teaching them the latest techniques and
know-how.
He died 1922 at the age of only 52 from a
major heart decease.
His tombstone is found in the park below a
large natural rock.

...
Crest of the de Garrigues Family
5 oak trees (old French: garrigues = oaks)
2 acorns, helmet with visor and
free-floating crown (symbol of French dukes)
There’s still more to it:
2 elephant-trunks (proboscis)
and a “braccio ferro” (iron arm) waving an
acorn ...
The de Garrigues derives from French royalty
as of 1352
1863 rebuilding
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